

WEATHER FORECAST.
Probably thunder showers late to-day and to-morrow; moderate southwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 85; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

BRITISH CAPTURE ALBERT IN NEW ATTACK; FRENCH SWEEPING ON A LONG FRONT; 200 CANNON SEIZED FROM DEFEATED ENEMY

AERO PROBES FIND WASTE AND PROFITEERING

Senators Hint Criminal
Culpability—Only 601
Planes Sent by Aug. 1.

CABINET HEAD IS URGED

Lives Needlessly Sacrificed and
Approved European Types
Ignored.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The waste of many millions of dollars and the needless sacrifice of the lives of many American flyers, heartbreaking delays and inexcusable blunders in America's aircraft programme were laid bare to-day by the report of the aircraft sub-committee of the Senate Military Committee, which has been investigating since May.

Broad hints at the criminal liability of those responsible are made, with the pointed statement that the cause of the aircraft troubles is in the hands of the official investigators headed by Charles E. Hughes.

Liberty Motor Controlled All.

Summarizing in detail the grave faults which have been found in the report, which was prepared by Senators Thomas (Col.), Reed (Mo.), Smith (Ga.), New (Ind.) and Frelinghuysen (N. J.), sets forth these three cardinal reasons for "the disappointing results":

"That the airplane programme was largely placed in the control of the great automobile and other manufacturers, who were ignorant of aeronautical problems.

"These manufacturers undertook the impossible task of creating a motor which could be adapted to all classes of flying craft. It is not too much to say that our airplane programme has been largely a failure because of the Liberty motor."

"We failed at the beginning of the war to adopt the common sense plan of reproducing the most approved types of European machines in as great numbers as possible. This should have been carried on coincident with the production of the Liberty motor. This country has been a long time in producing a single airplane of the first appropriation of \$540,000,000 was wasted, while the appropriation had been exhausted and a further appropriation of \$584,304,758 has been made. This summary of the "aspects of failure" in the airplane programme appears in the report.

How Situation Now Stands.

While an army of three and one-half million has been raised, the aircraft situation is as follows:

(A) Six hundred and one De Havilland is to be delivered to France up to August 1, 1918.

Of these, 57 had reached the front by July 1.

On August 7 a squadron of 18 De Havilland is to be delivered to France.

Details of its performance have not been received. The character and construction of the De Havilland is further discussed in paragraph (I) and in the body of the report.

(B) We have not a single American made chase (or plane of attack) upon the battle front.

(C) We have not a single American made heavy bombing plane upon the battle front.

(D) We have not developed and put in quantity production a successful chase, or fighting plane.

(E) Our attempt to create a fighting plane was centered in an attempt to adapt the Bristol fighter and De Havilland to the Liberty motor. The Bristol was without sufficient tests, put in quantity production, more than \$4,500,000 was expended, and the lives of several gallant men were sacrificed, when the machine was condemned and its manufacture discontinued.

(F) The Standard J training machine was equipped with the Hall-Scott engine and put in quantity production. After more than 1,200 had been manufactured at a cost of \$5,000,000, the machine thus equipped was condemned as dangerous and placed in storage.

Using Spad "Sixperts" Rejected.

On September 27 Col. Clark and Major Vincent, one of the inventors of the Liberty motor, concluded that the machine could not be operated with a Liberty motor.

England Invites Jews Into Nations' League

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, Aug. 22.—Great Britain has invited the Jewish nation to affiliate itself with and become a part of the proposed League of Nations. The British Embassy at Copenhagen sent an official letter to the Central Zionist bureau in Copenhagen, inviting it to make known its attitude toward the participation of the Jewish State in the League of Nations.

In Switzerland the federal Council of State has formed a commission to draw up a constitution for the League of Nations. Switzerland, and many other neutral nations have endorsed the idea and have worked unceasingly during the last year toward its development.

40 OCCUPATIONS NON-ESSENTIAL

District of Columbia Labor
Board Rules on Wartime
Occupations.

EMPLOYEES SUMMONED

Action May Set Precedent for
Guidance in New York
Decisions.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—In a decision that is expected to set a national precedent the Labor Board for the District of Columbia appointed by the Secretary of Labor to sift essential from non-essential labor to meet the needs of the country to-day issued a list of forty or more occupations considered as non-essential.

Notices have been served on the twenty or more industries affected directing that voluntary releases be given to employees so that they can engage in war work. Jobs will be given to those released as fast as they apply.

The industries and occupations classed as non-essential are: Automobile industry accessories, including chauffeurs of touring cars and men engaged in cleaning, repairing and delivering them; drivers and guides of sightseeing cars and vehicles; automobile truck drivers engaged in work other than the delivery of coal, or for the Government; teamsters on jobs other than handling products for war work; bath and barber shop attendants; keepers and attendants of clubs, schools, window cleaners and cigar makers; candy manufacturers and handlers of cigars and cigarettes; managers and employees of cleaning and dyeing establishments; employees of clubs; workers in confectionery and delicatessen shops.

Also builders and contractors engaged on structures for other than war work; keepers and employees of stores and mercantile places; managers and employees of florists' shops; keepers of fruit stands; junk dealers and their employees; men employed in livery and stage stables; pawnbrokers and their clerks and runners; peanut vendors and establishments; keepers and employees of shoe shining shops; window cleaners and washers; keepers and employees of soft drink establishments; vendors and salesmen of soda fountain supplies.

The list was accompanied by a statement of policies, giving the following definitions of necessary work:

"For the purposes of the centralizing of the war labor recruiting programme 'war work' means:

"The manufacture of products or the erection of structures directly or indirectly connected with the war effort, or the Government for use in connection with the war. 'Indirectly' applied includes goods delivered under sub-contracts to Government contractors.

"Railroads and farms are engaged in war work to the extent that under this programme they are protected from all recruiting by other industries.

"The making of products which may ultimately be used for war purposes but which are not to be delivered either directly to the Government or to some contractor who uses them in producing or as a part of products to be delivered to the Government, is not considered war work.

The action taken is expected to set a precedent for the guidance of the board in New York city and the New York State Board.

CZAR'S BODY REINTERRED.

Czechoslovakia Takes It From Sub-

side's Plot to Sacred Ground.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the

London Times Service.

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LONDON, Aug. 22.—The German newspapers publish the following telegram from Stockholm:

"By order of the Czechoslovak authorities the body of former Emperor Nicholas, which had been buried in the suicide cemetery, was solemnly reinterred in consecrated ground in the presence of thousands of people from Ekaterinburg and the surrounding country."

VICTORY IN 1919 SLOGAN SPEEDS NEW DRAFT BILL

Congress Gets Measure,
Which Will Pass House
Today, Leaders Say.

SENATE ACTS THIS WEEK

Opposition to 18 Year Call
Brushed Aside—Labor Plans
to Be Adjusted.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The man power bill, increasing the draft age to 18 to 45 years, came up for consideration in both houses of Congress to-day, with every prospect that the measure will be driven through under the whip and spur of national necessity within the present week. In the House it was admitted by the leaders of both parties that it will pass to-morrow. In the Senate, despite the privilege of unlimited debate, there were surface indications that the speeches would not be long nor debates protracted.

The promise of Gen. March, Chief of Staff, to the effect that the enactment of this measure spells victory in 1919 is the impelling cause for action. The words of the Chief of Staff were referred to repeatedly in the course of to-day's discussion in the two houses.

Crowder's Words Help.

The statements of Provost Marshal General Crowder that the man power reservoir created under the original selective draft act was running low, and that the invasion of the United States by Germany would be forced if speedy action was not taken, created a new reservoir have multiplied the effect of the words of Gen. March.

There will be some discussion of the proposal of the Senate to incorporate in the bill the amendment adopted by the Military Committee, under which strikes in essential industries will be discouraged through the operation of the "work or fight" order backed by statutory authorization to the Chief Executive to compel strikers to go back to their jobs or into the army.

An amendment to this proviso was today offered by Senator Cummins (Ia.) which would require strikers "refuse to submit their disputes to arbitration and thereafter to abide by the decision of the arbitrators" will be forced to join the colors. The Cummins amendment was well received in the Senate, and it is believed will be accepted as a substitute for the form in which the "work or fight" idea is now framed.

Opposition Brushed Aside.

The debate in the Senate was opened by Senator Chamberlain (Or.), chairman of the Military Committee, and in the House by Representative Dent (Ala.), chairman of the Military Committee. In the upper house Senator Chamberlain's argument was warmly seconded by Senator Reed (Mo.) and by Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.), while Senator Kirby (Ark.) argued as the sole opponent of the measure in its present form and denounced the drafting of men under 20 for fighting service.

Sensor Kirby offered an amendment making the draft limit ages 20 to 45, but his argument received scant attention.

In the House Representative Kahn (Cal.) supported the 18 to 45 provision advocated by the General Staff in a telling speech, which was enthusiastically received on both sides of the chamber. The fight then centered around the proposed amendment to force calling the men up before they boys below 21 are called. This amendment will probably be defeated to-morrow.

Chamberlain Opens Debate.

Chairman Chamberlain began the Senate debate with a discussion of the programme received from the draft limit ages. He pointed out that enlistments of men of 18 are permissible now and there are 200,000 men in the army between 18 and 21.

The chairman was interrupted by Senator Reed (Mo.), who quoted figures showing the number of voluntary enlistments up to June 1 of this year, which numbered 847,451; in the navy 307,210, the Marine Corps 41,022, a total of 1,195,684. He also quoted a statement from Gen. Harris, acting Adjutant-General.

Sensor Reed estimated that under the average taken by Gen. Harris there would now be more than 700,000 young men under 21 who had enlisted voluntarily. Senator Reed said that in the civil war there were in the Federal army 1,151,488 boys under 18 and 2,169,798 under 21 years, and that these "constituted the great bulk of the Federal army, which totalled 3,321,286."

Sensor Chamberlain remarked that it was well to have gone into figures as to the enlistment of youths between 18 and 21, so that "the objects to this bill may find what the traditions of this country have been."

"What I should like to see," said Senator Chamberlain, "would be an American army on the front, under an American officer, fighting under the American flag, and not belated with any of our allies. We want them over so slowly at this time."

WAR! THE SUN TO

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TION OR PUBLICATION. IT EMPLOYA

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Continued on Fourth Page.

Germans Believe War May Last 2 or 3 Years

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, Aug. 22.—A despatch from Copenhagen quotes Bernard Kellerman, a German author and war correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, as follows:

"The general opinion in Germany is that the war will last another two or three years, until five million soldiers are brought to Europe from the United States."

"Not even this great army will be able to finish the war, but by that time America will have felt the frightfulness of the war and common sense will gain a victory for German Liberals, who have no desire for conquest."

Despatches from Rome say that recent German reverses have increased the agitation in Germany against the Crown Prince, whose unpopularity is increasing daily, and that to placate public opinion the Kaiser has given a six months' leave of absence to his heir.

REDS PUT DOWN AMERICAN FLAG

Official Report of Bolshevik
Action Comes From Con-
sul at Petrograd.

"WAR" DISCOUNTED HERE

Allies' Plans to Aid Russia
Will Continue Through
Council at Vladivostok.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A state of war between Russia and the United States has been declared by the Bolsheviks, according to an official despatch received at the State Department to-day from Robert W. Inghie, American Consul at Petrograd.

Mr. Inghie's despatch is dated August 2, but has just reached here. He reports that as soon as the Bolshevik Government declared that a state of war existed between Russia and the United States he lowered the United States flag over the consulate at Petrograd, closed the consulate and placed the Government's affairs in charge of the Norwegian Government.

Coincident with the declaration of war a series of affronts and indignities were perpetrated against Americans in Petrograd, of which there were fortunately only about twenty. The houses of the Americans were searched, property was destroyed and one American was arrested. All citizens of the United States have been warned to leave Petrograd.

Officials here do not make the so-called declaration of war against the United States by the Bolsheviks very seriously, because it is fully realized that the Bolshevik leaders do not represent the Russian people and are perhaps acting as agents of Germany in this as in other cases.

It is not quite clear to officials here whether the Bolshevik leaders have or have not withdrawn their war declaration since August 2, when Mr. Inghie's despatch was sent. It was about that time that American Consul-General Poole at Moscow closed the American Consulate after Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, had sent that a state of war existed between Russia and the United States.

Continued on Second Page.

Big Party To-night at the Park Avenue

THIS is the night of the big party for THE SUN Tobacco Fund in the Sunken Gardens of the Park Avenue Hotel, Park Avenue and Thirty-third street. The entertainment begins at the dinner hour and continues through the evening. Details are given on page 5 this morning.

If you are a SUN Tobacco Fund contributor you merit your share of the thanks contained in this card from Lieut. John W. Thomason, Jr., Seventy-ninth Company, Fifth Marines:

"I am indebted to you for the most beautiful and fragrant cigarettes in the world. They came just at the time when I was beginning to forget that such things as American cigarettes ever existed, and words are feeble and empty things when it comes to telling you how much smoke means to certain of us who are up here on more or less intimate terms with the Boche."

"I am under distinguished obligations to you and THE SUN Tobacco Fund."

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Continued on Fourth Page.

BYNG'S TANKS ROUT ENEMY IN LATEST DRIVE

Germans, Expecting Attack,
Save Their Cannon
From Capture.

MIST AIDS THE BRITISH

Several Thousand Prisoners
Taken, Including Austrian
Artillery Officer.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the

London Times Service.

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 22.—Gen. Byng's attack has thus far proved very successful, with several thousand prisoners already in our cages. We captured only three guns, but this was because the enemy got wind of our attack and pulled his guns back. We took a number of artillerymen who were acting as observers, among them an officer from an Austrian battery of six howitzers.

When this officer, with his servants, arrived at our cage he was made the victim of many jokes by the Germans. The Austrians, however, treated their tormentors with contempt.

The main depth of our advance was about 5,000 yards. We broke through the barrier formed by the Albert-Arras railway and now hold the line, which has many deep cuttings and steep embankments through the difficult country.

The troops engaged on our side were all from the British Isles except a few New Zealanders, who attacked first on one section of the front, and did it admirably, taking 200 prisoners, including eight officers, with less than that number of casualties among themselves.

Opposition Is Feeble.

The opposition was of the feeblest character during the forenoon. That the enemy was in a great hurry to get away with his guns may explain this, particularly the weakness of the artillery resistance. The hardest fighting seems to have been around Miraumont, especially northwest of that village, in a section known as "Beauregard Dovecot." This really is a large pigeon farm on the Miraumont-Paillieux road. At this point our troops carried all of their first objectives with ridiculous ease.

The second objectives were gained after our first objectives were gained. Other troops went through to the final line, cleaning out the "dovecote" after hard fighting. We took a big bunch of prisoners and much material, including a wireless outfit and one field gun. Before we could remove this gun, after the first objectives were gained, and drove us out. But our men attacked again and for the second time captured the place, including the gun. While we were away four trench mortars had been brought up and these fell into our hands.

We also took ninety additional prisoners who had concealed themselves in a trench during our first attack. While the fighting was going on they sat tight, without making any attempt to help their comrades.

Fighting Is Severe.

We remained in possession until 2 o'clock this morning, but during our occupancy the Germans brought up a fresh division, and after putting down a severe barrage of gas shells, attacked us again. Once more we were compelled to fall back. But we only stayed back long enough to catch our breath and then went forward again, and by 6 o'clock we were in possession of the "dovecote" for the third time. This time we hitched our horses to the gun and dragged it back to more comfortable quarters. The fighting really was fierce, especially after the fresh German troops had been brought up.

Another place where the Germans fought fiercely was before Achiet-le-Grand, where the railway runs through a deep cut. This was filled with machine guns, while beyond, on the steep banks, were field guns, making it hard for our tanks to advance.

Further north our airplanes reported that Germans were massing, apparently for an attack, and when this was reported to our artillery the guns were trained on the assembling Germans. This put more tanks into the town than we intended and made things doubly unfortunate for the German garrison there.

Tanks Overwhelm Enemy.

Along the northern part of our front tanks did excellent service. Courtesies seem to have had a particularly hard time. The German garrison there had a tough time, as they were taken by surprise and did not know about our attack until the place was swarming with tanks, which blazed away at everything in sight. Some of our tanks further south got lost in the mist and found themselves, by accident, in Courcelles.

This put more tanks into the town than we intended and made things doubly unfortunate for the German garrison there.

One of the German battalion commanders whom we took prisoner said he had been warned of our impending attack, and that he had asked for more men. All he could do, he said, was to order extra vigilance. The extra vigilance, however, availed nothing on account of the mist, as the first thing he knew our tanks were through the front lines and actually behind him and his men.

SCHEIDEMANN LEADS IN NEW PEACE OFFENSIVE

Hurries to Switzerland to Meet Austrian and Dutch
Socialists—International Conference
Is Planned.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, Aug. 22.—Despatches from Amsterdam to the Daily Express stating that Philipp Scheidemann started suddenly for Switzerland, where he expects to meet a number of Austrian Socialists and also Dr. Troelstra of Holland, show that a fresh effort to launch a peace offensive is well under way.

An attempt will be made, it is reported, to call a conference of international Socialist party leaders in the two belligerent groups, the idea being to induce the Swiss Socialists to call an international Socialist congress in the autumn.

Scheidemann, Troelstra and Ellenbogen are straining every nerve to force the Swiss Socialists to take this step, which naturally is favored by Berlin and Vienna as a roundabout way to peace.

GERMANS ADMIT U. S. ARMY SIZE IGNORE AUSTRIA IN POLAND PACT

Accept Baker's Figures, but
Say Only 400,000 Are in
Battle Lines.

TRY TO GIVE COMFORT

Correspondents Tell of Victo-
ries Won by Kaiser's Troops
in Close Actions.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22.—At last the German press has given up struggling against the truth. In a short notice, which appears in virtually all the papers, the identical nature of which suggests official inspiration, the reluctant admission is made that Secretary Baker's figures regarding the strength of the American forces in France are about correct.

One or two papers add the lame explanation that their former figures were based on the position prior to May, and that the really big shipments of men from America began since then.

The papers now comfort themselves with the thought that of the 1,300,000 or more Americans, only 400,000 are actually in battle array, with 300,000 behind the front, and that the remaining 600,000 are "strapped" troops (engineers, railway men, general workers).

The Berlin Tagliche Rundschau adds as its own information that no more than 100,000 troops have, to the present, been "noticed" on the west front.

The anxiety of the German war correspondents to impress the home readers that the "elastic" defense is now in full swing is apparent.

Thus the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette tells of stiff fight August 19 and 17 west of Roye in which the Hessians let the enemy come to close quarters, when under cover of machine gun fire, the "elastic" troops (engineers, railway men, general workers) made a standing up fight with volleys of rifle fire, and that likewise East Prussian infantry beat off a tank attack August 17 southwest of Riga.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung correspondent pays an involuntary tribute to the efficacy of the Entente pamphlet propaganda carried on by airplanes, saying that these pamphlets "are so seductively formed that any one who is not well informed may almost, if not entirely, be persuaded."

LIEUT. BLAIR THAW

IS KILLED BY FALL

Engine Trouble Drops Ma-

chine at Battle Front.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 22.—Lieut. Blair Thaw of Pittsburgh, a member of the American aviation service, was killed Sunday evening. His airplane fell as a result of engine trouble.

Lieut. Thaw was travelling in a pursuit group near the front toward Paris. The engine trouble developed at an altitude of 2,000 feet, and the machine when it fell struck a number of telephone wires and collapsed, upside down. Thaw was instantly killed and his companion aviator was badly injured.

Thaw, although less well known than his brother, had just been promoted to command a flying squadron and was on his way to take over the squadron when he fell to his death. His body was taken to an evacuation hospital, where immediate funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon.

Alexander Blair Thaw 24, was a son of Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of this city and Pittsburgh and a brother of Major William Thaw, the American aviator who made a brilliant record flying for the French army before this country entered the war. Alexander Blair Thaw went to France to join the French Flying Corps in December, 1916, and was there preparing as an aviator when this country entered the war.

He would have been 28 next December, but had been flying since before he was 16 years of age. He obtained a license as a civilian aviator at Mineola in 1916, and invented an airplane stabilizer when he was only 15. He flew an airplane from Mineola to the Harvard-Yale football game at New Haven in 1916, carrying his brother William, home from France on furlough, as a passenger. Once he alighted unhurt in Central Park, when compelled to descend from a height of 4,000 feet because his motor suddenly went dead.

Haig Takes All Objectives,
Gaining 2 Miles on 6
Mile Stretch.

ANCRE RIVER CROSSED

1,400 Prisoners Trapped,
Bringing Total in Two
Days to 5,000.

NOYON NEARLY CIRCLED

Mangin Forces Teutons Back
Six Miles—All Gains
Held Firmly.

London, Aug. 22.—The Allied

armies under Marshal Foch delivered two more crushing blows against the Germans to-day, one, directed by the British General Byng, pushed in the German line two miles on a six mile front between Albert and Arras, while the other, guided by the French General Mangin, swept through numerous villages between Noyon and Soissons.

The most important town captured by the British was Albert, key to the German defence positions north of the Somme. Of the numerous towns recaptured by the French Pommiers is the most important.

Great numbers of prisoners and guns were captured by the Allies, the British taking 1,400 men in Albert alone. Official estimates place the number of prisoners captured by the Allies since Marshal Foch's offensive started at upward of 100,000.

All along the front from the neighborhood of Arras to the region of Soissons the victorious Allies kept up their pounding of the German positions, making it impossible for Hindenburg, now reported in supreme command of the German armies again, to move reserves from one place to another. The French reached the Divette River as far as Evricourt, and occupied St. Aubin, Sels, Bagneux, Epagny, Blaux, Sempiery and Pommiers. The Paris War Office announced, in connection with the victory, that the enemy abandoned some 200 guns and great stores of war materials.

British Cross the Ancre.

The British in their drive crossed the Ancre River south of Albert, which puts them in position to attack the Germans who still are holding Bray and its environs. Further north the Germans fought desperately to prevent the eastward march of the British, apparently being determined to thwart Field Marshal Haig's intention to reach Bapaume. Hard fighting took place around Achiet-le-Grand, the town itself changing hands several times but remaining finally in possession of the British.

Despite the determined opposition they encountered the British advanced steadily south of Arras, reaching the Bapaume-Arras railroad.

On their part of the front the French pushed further into the lines held in the west by Gen. von Boehn and in the east by the German Crown Prince.

At some points the French registered an advance of six and a quarter miles. The French are now close to Noyon, having taken town almost completely enveloped. What is more important, the hilly, wooded country in the neighborhood of Noyon is almost entirely cleared of the enemy, giving the French full possession of these positions, all of which are of great strategic value for future operations.

The French under Gen. Mangin and Humbert apparently are aiming at Laon, realizing that if they can